

Polit. Pamph. vol III.

THE
STEADY PURSUIT
OF THE
INTEREST
OF
GREAT BRITAIN,

Dispassionately examined into by DATES and
CIRCUMSTANCES.



L O N D O N :

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THE
STADY PLEASURE

IN THE

GRAND



T H E
Steady Pursuit, &c.



Pamphlet lately publish'd called,
The Case of the Hanover Forces,
having given great Offence to some
Gentlemen, a very accurate Author
has taken upon him to answer and confute
the Performance.

This last Author has intitled his Book,
The Interest of Great Britain steadily pursued;
and therein he undertakes to prove that the
Interest of *Great Britain*, and that only, has
been steadily pursued, during the last and pre-
sent Reigns, in all the Treaties, Levies of
Men, and Fleets sent Abroad from the Com-
mencement of that Time to the present:
And he says, that whoever advances the con-
trary to the People of *Great Britain* is a Li-
beller, and a Misrepresenter of the Characters
and Conduct of Ministers.

This is, at the same Time, a bold Assertion
and a heavy Charge, both of which he pre-
tends to support, and in order thereto, he says,
A That

That the Author of the Case of the *Hand-
ver* Forces has compos'd his Libel from
Scraps of indigested Matter, without Dates
or Connection; whereas " a plain and true
" State of Circumstances and Dates in order
" of Time, relative to those Transactions, will
" sufficiently expose, without any Gloss, the
" Malice and Grossness of the Libeller's Mis-
" representations."

Let us examine how he has succeeded in his
Undertaking. The Author under Considera-
tion begins, by owning that *Bremen* and
Verbden were purchased of *Denmark*, the 26th
of *July* 1715, immediately after his late Ma-
jesty's Accession to the Throne of *Great Bri-
tain*, but denies that the Purchase was made
with *British Money*, or under *British* Influ-
ence; and in order to prove it, says, that many
Injuries having been offered to the Subjects
of *Great Britain*, before his late Majesty's Ac-
cession to the Throne, to the Amount of 65449l.
Sterling, as appears by Mr. *Jackson's* last Me-
morial to the Senate of *Stockholm*, *January*
the 14-25th, 1714-15. " The *British* Fleet
" was sent to the *Baltick*, to protect the
" Trade of the *British* Subjects, some Months
" before, in Consequence of Complaints made
" in vain, by a *British* Minister, of violent
" Depredations committed by the *Swedes* up-
" on the *British* Trade, several Years before
" the Conclusion of the Treaty between
" *Denmark*

“ *Denmark and Hanover*, for the Purchase
 “ of *Bremen and Verhden*, and the Declara-
 “ tion of War by the King as Elector, against
 “ *Sweden*; and this was done in Concert
 “ with the *States, &c.*”

Let us now see by *Dates* and *Circumstances*, the Evidences by which the Author of the *Interest* alledges this Cause can only be tried, how Affairs then stood.

Mr. *Jackson*, become the Subject and Minister of the Elector of *Hanover*, from his Accession to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, in *August 1714*, is order'd to present a Memorial to the Senate of *Stockholm* the 15th of *January 1714-15*, complaining of Depredations and Injuries committed upon the Subjects of *Great-Britain*, for many Years before his Majesty's Accession to that Crown; but whether he was order'd to ask for Satisfaction or a Cessation of those Injuries and Depredations, does not appear from this Author; and as no Satisfaction nor Cessation were then obtained, as in the Sequel will appear, it becomes necessary to examine the Conduct observ'd, in relation to this Affair at Home, and how Things were then circumstanced Abroad.

Indeed the Part his late Majesty so hastily took of demanding Satisfaction for Injuries
 done

done to his new Subjects, for five Years before they were under his Protection, was very Heroic and more than Paternal, and a sure Omen of the Security and Protection they might for the future expect for their Properties ; and as the Interest of *Great-Britain* has been solely in view, and steadily pursued, doubtless Mr. *Jackson* had Instructions to demand Satisfaction, and doubtless he was peremptorily refus'd it.

The Ministers therefore, who have been as unjustly aspersed as his late Majesty, were well founded in the Advice they gave him on this Occasion ; the Consequence whereof was, that on the 18th of *April* 1715, Sir *John Norris* sailed with a Fleet of twenty three Men of War into the *Baltick*, against *Sweden*, to protect our Trade, and obtain Satisfaction for the 65449*l.* which our Merchants had been wrong'd of, in the Space of five Years, before his late Majesty's Accession to the Throne.

Why Sir *John Norris*, so well enabled to argue this Case with *Sweden*, succeeded no better than Mr. *Jackson*, I cannot conceive ; but must observe that this ministerial Measure and Advice to his Majesty, to send a Fleet to seek Satisfaction for 65449*l.* at three Times the Expence of that Sum, does not appear very wise or frugal in the Eyes of vulgar Men ;

Men ; what it may do in those of *Ministers* and *Courtiers*, I do not presume to determine.

The Utility of this Fleet, where it lay, and how it was employ'd during its Stay in the *Baltick*, I leave to the Remembrance of the Merchants of *Great Britain*: But I must conclude, that if Protection had been the Thing in view, a much smaller Fleet, and smaller Ships would have performed the Service ; if Reparation for past Injuries, this Fleet was capable of obtaining it, and should not have returned without Satisfaction,

Hitherto I have considered the Measures concerted at Home for Redress ; but to determine whether they were wise and national, and to wipe all Aspersions from Ministers and the Councils of great Men, it is necessary to look into the State of Affairs Abroad, and more particularly at *Hanover*.

His late Majesty was pleased to declare War in his *German Dominions*, against *Sweden* ; and on the 15th of *October* 1715, publish'd a Manifesto at *Hanover*, containing the Reasons which obliged him as Elector of *Hanover*, to enter into a War against the Crown of *Sweden* ; wherein, after the Recital of many Grievances relating to the Settlement of Affairs in the Circle of the Lower *Saxony*, whereof he says he is one of the Directors.

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The Manifesto proceeds to say, ‘ To this
 ‘ end a Treaty was concluded between the
 ‘ Kings of *Great Britain* and *Denmark*, by
 ‘ the third Article of which it is stipulated
 ‘ and agreed, that the latter should make over
 ‘ to his *Britannick* Majesty, his Heirs and
 ‘ Posterity for ever, the Dutchies of *Bremen*
 ‘ and *Verbden*, without any Exception ; how-
 ‘ ever with this Proviso, that the Moment he
 ‘ was put in Possession of them, he should
 ‘ declare War against *Sweden*.’

This Treaty was ratified and exchanged
 on the 17th of *July* 1715, and in Pursuance
 of it, the two Dukedoms above mentioned,
 with all their Dependencies, were actually de-
 livered up to his *Britannick* Majesty, on the
 15th of *October* following, being the very
 Day that the above Declaration of War bore
 Date: Immediately after which some Troops
 of *Hanover* march’d into *Pomerania* to join
 the *Danes* and *Prussians*,

That the State of two Dutchies of such
 Importance, had been some Time under De-
 liberation, must be conceived by every one ;
 and that the *British* Fleet which sailed in
April 1715, did forward the Execution of it,
 cannot but be allowed ; but that *Great*
Britain received Satisfaction for her *real* or
pretended Losses, is yet in the dark, although
 she was at an immense Expence for Fleets.

These

These Dutchies were a Morsel the late El——r of *Han——r's* Mouth water'd at, long before he was able to catch it; but Queen *Anne* dying in 1714, and he coming to the Throne of *Great Britain*, was now become a powerful and formidable Prince, an Enemy to be feared, and an Ally to be courted. He had in *England* honourable and lucrative Employments to dispose of, and *England* had great and powerful Fleets to enforce the Measures she should determine upon.

Enmity ran high between two Parties there: Those left in the Administration of the Government at the time of Queen *Ann's* Decease, and those unemployed by her; the former were reproached, vilify'd and envied by the latter, who fought in the most violent manner to rout them and supply their Places.

In this they succeeded immediately after his late Majesty's Accession to the Crown of *Great Britain*; possibly then from a Motive of Gratitude, possibly from Ignorance of the Inconveniencies that would arise to this Nation, from the Enlargement of his Majesty's Electoral Dominions; the new Ministry advis'd the Measure of sending a mighty Fleet into the *Baltick*, useless for the Purpose of *Great Britain*, but of great Efficacy towards compleating the Bargain in Agitation.

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That it had its Effect, and answer'd the Purpose is plain: It failed the 18th of *April* 1715, the Treaty for *Denmark's* making over to *Hanover* the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verbden* was ratified and exchanged on the 17th of *July* 1715, and the two Dukedoms were deliver'd up the 15th of *October* following.

What Reason the *Dutch* had to send a Fleet into the *Baltick* I cannot determine, nor whether they were to act in Concert with ours; but I conclude they were not, for had it been so, I am perswaded we should have heard of it from the Author of the *Interest of Great Britain steadily pursued*: But in all Events, it is strange that the *Swedish* Depredations, during the latter Part of *Queen Anne's* Reign, should be so little attended to as to occasion no Misintelligence between the two Nations: Nay, I cannot find that the Merchants delivered Memorials, or applied for Representations to that Court on the Occasion; and yet, immediately after his late Majesty's Accession to this Crown, be discover'd to have been so enormous as to occasion a long and expensive War.

In 1716, a large Fleet of *British* Ships was again sent into the *Baltick*.

As to the *Swedish* Plot, carried on by Ba-
ron

ron Gylleberg, it recalls so many Things to People's Memories, that I wonder the Author of the *Interest* would touch upon it. Is it surprizing that the Minister of the King of Sweden, whose Master was continually harassed by the Northern Allies, and besieged in Person in his Town of *Stralsund* in 1715, which was taken from him, should attempt to interrupt these Proceedings, and enter into Measures with the Malecontents and Fools of a Country where he resided, whom he pilfer'd to cloath himself and his starving Family? But that there was the least Probability of his being able to raise an Insurrection in *Great Britain*, no one will presume to say, no more than they will, that had the King of Sweden succeeded in his Attempt upon *Norway*, he would have been enabled to assemble a Fleet of Force sufficient to invade *Great Britain*.

The Position is so ridiculous that it deserves no notice; indeed Mr. C—— who had publish'd *Ker* of *Kersland's Memoirs*, which shewed the Impracticability of it, stood in the Pillory for being the Publisher of an obscene Book.

The Sentiments of the Mob, in relation to that Affair, were plainly demonstrated by his Treatment on that Occasion. In short, the Confinement of Baron Gortz in *Holland*,

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the Mediation of *France*, but above all the Releasement of the Baron by the States of *Guelderland*, before the Result of the Mediation was known, are Circumstances a prudent Author would not chuse to bring again upon the Tapis.

On the 12th of *March* 1716-17, a Supply was ask'd of the Parliament *to enable his Majesty to concert such Measures with foreign Princes and States, as might prevent any Charge or Apprehensions from the Designs of Sweden for the future.* This Demand occasion'd as long Debates and as warm Disputes, as had, perhaps, ever till then, happened in Parliament.

The Reference of it to the Committee of Supply was carried but by four Votes; the Numbers upon the Division were 153 against 149. When it was moved in the Committee, it produc'd great Dissension; and many remarkable Speeches were made against it, by Gentlemen yet in Being, *and some of them now in Power*: It was carried, indeed, in the Committee without a Division, *That a Supply not exceeding 250,000*l.* be granted, &c.* because, as it was observed, a great Number of Gentlemen walk'd out of the House upon the Occasion; and notwithstanding the Interval of Time, from *March* the 12th to the 13th of *April* following, the Day wherein it was

was reported, (during which Time the Ministry had Leisure to inform the Members of the House of Commons of the Utility of the Measure, and if the *One* had been wicked, and the *Other* corrupt, to exercise their Ability of influencing) an Endeavour was made to recommend the Consideration of the Resolution ; and the Question for agreeing to it was carried but by 21 Voices, viz. the Original 153, against 132. So that no Body came over to the Opinion of the Ministry, but the *private Business* of some Gentlemen called them from their Attendance.

After the Demand and Grant of this Sum, which rais'd no small Disturbance in the Nation, his Majesty was pleased, in his Speech to the Parliament, on *May* the 6th, 1717, to say, *That it was with great Satisfaction he could acquaint them that his Fleet was arriv'd in the Sound, which would secure these Kingdoms against any imminent Danger of an Invasion. That he had, by these Means, an Opportunity very acceptable to him, of making a considerable Reduction in the Land Forces, &c. That he had given immediate Orders for reducing ten thousand Men: That he had likewise given Orders for an Act of Grace. And in his particular Application to the House of Commons, added, I shall order such faithful Accounts to be laid before you, the next Session,*

as will make it appear there was no other View in asking any particular Supply, than to prevent a much greater Expence, which the Nation must have unavoidably incurr'd without it.

The Account, I have been informed, has not yet been produced, although it has been required.

In 1717, Sir George Byng, with a Squadron of twenty five Men of War, failed to the *Baltick*, so early as the 30th of *March*. So that three large Fleets were sent into the *Baltick* at an immense Expence, according to the Author of the *Interest of Great Britain*, to protect our Trade, and to obtain from *Sweden*, Satisfaction for the 65449*l.* which he says they had wrong'd our Merchants of: But what Orders these Fleets had to obtain this desirable End, how they executed them, and the Time our Merchants were reimburs'd their Losses, he is not pleas'd to acquaint us with: But says, That the King of *Sweden* died in *December* 1718, Affairs unadjusted between us.

That these Fleets could be of no Service, for the sake of Trade between *Sweden* and us is certain; for there was a Prohibition of that which was not taken off till the 7th of *March* 1719, when a Proclamation was issued for that Purpose.

Neither

Neither can I learn that the King of *Sweden*, then in the greatest Distress, driven from his Country, dispossest of all his *German* Dominions, harra's'd and pursu'd at once by the Armies of *Muscovy*, *Denmark*, and *Prussia*, had a Fleet capable of insulting *Great Britain*, or of interrupting its Commerce in the *Baltick*. And Mr. *Jackson's* Memorial seems to charge the Mischief on the new Edict for Privateers publish'd in *Sweden* in 1714. These had been easily kept in Subjection, and restrain'd by small Ships; but such were not fit for an Expedition wherein a Descent had been concerted.

And that a Descent on *Schonen* was not only projected by the *Czar*, and King of *Denmark*, but by another Power, is apparent, as well as an Introduction of above fifty thousand Men into *Sweden*, which must have entirely destroy'd that Prince; but that the *Czar*, for Reasons unknown, alter'd his Resolution, for which he was reproach'd by the King of *Denmark*, who in the Manifesto he published the 10th of *October* 1716, after declaring his Disposition to have executed the Scheme that very Year, says, ' Nor did he alone make these moving Remonstrances to the *Czar*, but the Resident and Admiral of a certain *Potentate*, seconded the same also, in a most pressing Manner, and
' by

‘ by express Order, endeavouring to bring the
 ‘ *Czar* into their Opinion, and to persuade
 ‘ him to go on with the Descent; but his
 ‘ Czarish Majesty declared, by his Answer of
 ‘ the 12th of *September*, That he would ad-
 ‘ here to the Resolutions he had once taken
 ‘ concerning this Delay of making the De-
 ‘ scent.’

The Author of the *Interest*, &c. presumes
 to say, (Folio 9.) ‘ That it is imposible for
 ‘ the Libeller, or any of his Abettors, to in-
 ‘ sinuate that any Part of the 250,000*l*,
 ‘ granted in *April* 1717, was applied to the
 ‘ Purchase of *Bremen* and *Verbden*, which
 ‘ were bought of *Denmark*, and paid for in
 ‘ *July* 1715.’

Folio the 6th, he says, ‘ The Treaty of
 ‘ the Purchase of *Bremen* and *Verbden*, was
 ‘ concluded with *Denmark*, by the King as
 ‘ Elector, *July* the 26th, 1715.’ Folio 12.
 he repeats the same thing, and adds, ‘ On
 ‘ some Part of which he had such consider-
 ‘ able Mortgages from the Crown of *Sweden*,
 ‘ as made it prudent to secure the Possession
 ‘ of the whole from *Denmark* for 600,000
 ‘ Rix Dollars.’

In neither of these Passages does the Au-
 thor prove that the Money was immediately
 paid, and, if he affirms it to have been so, he
 must

must produce Evidence to justify what he alleges, no one will take his word for it; because it is usual in Treaties, for Payments of Money, to agree to make them at a remote or at several Times. I cannot therefore see why it is impossible to conceive that the 250,000*l.* granted by Parliament, and never accounted for, went in Discharge of the 600,000 Rix Dollars, and supply'd some other Services besides. A Rix Dollar is worth from four Shillings and six-pence, to four Shillings and nine-pence.

The Author of the *Interest of Great Britain*, &c. having hitherto declar'd that his late Majesty purchas'd the two Dutchies, from *Denmark*, for 600,000 Rix Dollars, surprises us, in Folio 12, with a new History of that Transaction, by saying, ' Since which, ' that is, the Purchase from *Denmark, Sweden* has made an absolute Cession, and ' granted the perpetual Guarantee of them, ' by Treaty, to the King as Elector, for the ' Sum of one Million of Rix Dollars, paid at ' *Hamburgh*, by the Treasury of that Electorate in 1719-20.'

What a strange and hitherto unheard-of Charge is this brought against his late Majesty? Was he so rapacious? Was he so desirous of these two Dutchies, as knowingly to buy them under a bad Title, and like a
Per-

Person who has bought stolen Goods to bribe the true Owner with three times their Value, to quiet his Claim?

Are his late Majesty's and his Ministers Measures to be vindicated by such Absurdities? And what can be expected from the Publication of them, but that Mankind shall think this Writer was purposely employ'd to expose them?

And why he should unluckily pick out so critical a Period of Time for lavishing Money as the Year 1719-20 is astonishing, because it must recal to every one's Memory the Transactions of those Years, the Price *South-Sea* Stock bore when his late Majesty quitted his *British* to visit his *German* Dominions, and the Fall of that Stock.

It reminds us also of the Transactions in Parliament about that Time. The late King in his Speech to the Parliament, on the 11th of June 1720, was pleased to express himself thus: *I return you my Thanks for the Supplies you have raised for the Service of the current Year, and it is a particular Satisfaction to me, that a Method has been found out for making good the Deficiencies of my Civil-List, without laying any new Burthen upon my Subjects.*

The 7th of King George I. an Act passed,
entitled

intituled, *An Act for raising a Sum not exceeding 500,000l. by charging Annuities, at the Rate of five Pounds per Cent. per Annum, upon the Civil-List Revenues.*

The Author of the *Interest*, &c. not being strictly Methodical nor Chronological in the Vindication of his Friends, is pleased (in Folio 14) to mention the Affair of *Mecklembourg*, and to affirm, ' That the Czar of *Muscovy* had no otherwise offended the Court ' of *Hanover*, than he had the other Princes ' of the Empire, in interfering in the Affairs ' of that Dutchy.'

I shall follow the Author in his Irregularity, and enter upon that Subject now, by giving a short History of it.

Frederick William, Duke of Mecklembourg, had many Disputes with his Nobility and Gentry, which were at length terminated at a Convention between them, holden the 16th of *July*, 1701, and confirm'd by the Emperor the second of *June*, 1702.

At this Convention it was agreed, on the Part of the Duke, that he should redress the Grievances of his Subjects, and confirm to them all the Ordonances and Concessions of his Predecessors; consenting, that in case of his Non-compliance, Imperial Mandates
C should

should be issued against him ; and that some Power in the *Lower Saxony*, ordain'd by the Emperor for that Purpose, should be intrusted with the Execution of them.

Charles Leopold, the present Duke, succeeded his elder Brother *William*, in 1713, and had, like him, great Controversies with his Subjects ; but whom he kept in Subjection during the Wars in the North of *Germany*, by means of the Troops of the Czar of *Muscovy*, the King of *Denmark*, and of the King of *Sweden*, which he successively introduc'd into his Country.

Hereupon the Nobility and Gentry of *Mecklembourg* carried their Complaints to the Aulique Council, and his Imperial Majesty pronounc'd some Decrees, for the Regulation of Affairs in that Dutchy, which were disregarded by the Duke.

For which Reasons the Emperor, on the 25th of *October* 1717, granted a Commission *Conservatorial*, and *Proteſtorial* to the Elector of *Hanover*, and to the Duke of *Wolfembuttel* for the Administration of the Government of *Mecklembourg*, and suspended the Authority of its Duke.

The Troops of the Commissioners enter'd the Country, and as appears by the Representation

tation of Duke *Charles*, seized all the considerable Towns and strong Places there.

Duke *Charles* complain'd against this Decree and Violence at *Vienna*, and alledged that his Subjects were perverted from their Allegiance by the Elector of *Hanover*, who encouraged them to abandon their Houses, and to reside in his Country; and that to some of them he allowed thirty Crowns *per* Month.

Whereupon on the 27th of *April*, and 12th of *May*, 1719, he obtained an Order that the Commissorial Troops should quit the Possession of the Town and Castle of *Swerin*, which last was his ducal Residence.

The Elector of *Hanover*, on the 12th of *June* 1719, represented against this Evacuation; and alledg'd, that in case the Commissorial Troops should withdraw from *Swerin*, and the Duke become Master of it, as he was still off *Domitz* on the *Elbe*, he could intercept the Troops of Execution belonging to the Commissioners. That *Rostock*, moreover, being a defenceless and ruined Place, it could not possibly, without a strong Garrison, resist any Attack that should be made upon it; so that it was necessary to keep a sufficient Number of Troops in the Country, to second the Garrison of *Rostock* in case of Need; adding,

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that

that if his Imperial Majesty had not Confidence enough in the Commissioners to suffer them to act as they found it convenient, they chose rather to withdraw their Troops than to have them exposed.

On the 30th of *June*, 1719, an Imperial VOTUM, as it is called, was granted conformable to this Representation; and the Troops of *Hanover* and *Wolfembuttel* continued the Execution of the Imperial Mandate, and kept the Possession of *Mecklembourg*, and the Administration of the Government, to the Time of the Death of his late Majesty.

On the Death of the late King of *Great Britain*, in *June* 1727, the Emperor alledging that the Commission granted jointly to the Elector of *Hanover*, and to the Duke of *Wolfembuttel*, ceas'd in the Demise of the former. On the 11th of *May*, 1728, N. S. made a Decree, wherein he renews the Suspension of Duke *Charles*, and places the Administration of the Government of *Mecklembourg*, and the Execution of his Mandate in the Hands of *Christiern Lewis* his younger Brother; and in the eighth Article thereof joins to him the King of *Prussia* as Duke of *Magdebourg*, and Codirector of the Circle of the Lower *Saxony*.

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In a Memorial, which quickly followed, he assigns these Reasons for having taken that Step: First, that during the Number of Years wherein the Troops of *Hanover* and *Wolfenbittel* had been in *Mecklembourg*, the Expence of that Commission had been very great, so great as to amount to more than eleven hundred thousand Rix Dollars, the Accounts whereof have not been yet exactly given in, and whose Liquidation might possibly employ some Years: If therefore this expensive Commission should continue any longer, and God knows how long there may be occasion for it, it must infallibly happen that the Dutchy of *Mecklembourg*, burthened moreover with other Debts, must become Bankrupt; whence must ensue the fatal Necessity of mortgaging a considerable Part of it to the Commissioners. This will cause Discontents, not only in the Princess of the House of *Mecklembourg*, but in the King of *Prussia*, who has a Title to the eventual Succession of this Dutchy, and raise a Clamour amongst all the Princes of *Germany* against the Emperor.

Secondly, It is well known that the King of *Prussia*, as Codirector of the Circle of the Lower *Saxony*, has made pressing Instances to be inserted in the Commission; and the complying with his Request would not only have caused great Inconveniencies, but have enlarged the Expence of it.

This

This Memorial was ill relish'd at *Hanover*, and appearing in that critical Time wherein the Court of *Great Britain* was well with *France*, and at variance with the Emperor, soon received an Answer; wherein it is alledged, that at the Commencement of this Affair, it was dangerous for the Commissioners to intermeddle, the Duke of *Mecklembourg* having implor'd the Assistance of the Czar of *Muscovy*, to prevent the Execution of the Imperial Mandates, and that they thereby expos'd their own Dominions to the Invasions of Enemies.

That the Expences of the Commission are not to undergo a Liquidation, because they only consist of plain Articles, allow'd of by the Emperor, and of Interest thereupon, according to the Imperial Constitution.

That it is the Emperor's Fault that the Expences are so great, since, in compliance with his Inclinations, the Commissioners suffered the Funds appointed for their Payment to be diverted, and have allowed great Sums to be issued from the Chamber of *Mecklembourg* for other Purposes; and so Money falling short, they have been obliged to supply themselves the Expences of the Execution, and the Charge of driving out some thousands of *Russian* and *Mecklembourg* Troops. Had not this been the Case, the Interest at least had been saved.

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Having thus made a plain Representation of the Affairs of *Mecklembourg*, I think I have taken all Opportunity of Triumph from the Author of the *Interest*, &c. and shewn that the late Elector of *Hanover* was very desirous of continuing his footing in *Mecklembourg*; and that as he furnished Money from his own Funds to drive the Czar out of that Country, the Czar may properly be said to have given him more Offence, by interfering in the Affairs of that Dutchy, than to the other Princes of *Germany*.

And though it is said in the Answer just quoted, that the Commissioners pretended to no territorial Acquisitions in *Mecklembourg*, but solely to the Payment of the Expence of their Commission, and that out of the Revenues of the Country; yet I cannot but recollect and this reminds me of the Passage in the *Interest of Great Britain steadily pursued*, Folio 12, which says, " On some Parts of which, he, the Elector of *Hanover*, had such considerable Mortgages, as made it prudent to secure the whole."

If this were so, yet permit me to observe that the keeping a Number of Troops at the Expence of another Prince, is no disagreeable Scheme, especially to a Prince that loves Troops; the Removal of which must put him to his shifts,

shifts, and oblige him to look out for a fresh As to burthen with them.

Affairs also at the Time of this Reply were considerably alter'd. The King of *Prussia*, by reason of a Guaranty, was in favour with the Emperor, and he claimed the Succession to this Dutchy, in failure of Male Issue from the Duke and his Brother, and also a Share in the Administration of it, which he obtained from the Emperor.

But whether the King of *Prussia*'s interfering in this Affair disoblige, *and whom*, and what Resentment was shewn on that Occasion, after the Decease of the late Emperor, when the House of *Austria* was promis'd Support against the joint Attempts of *France* and *Prussia*, I shall leave to the Disquisition of Persons better informed than myself: Yet it cannot, I persuade myself, be denied, but that so far as I have proceeded in the Recapitulation of the Transactions of *Great Britain* with the Northern Powers of *Germany*, I have religiously copied Dates and set down Circumstances, as I found them related in the Records of those Times; and therefore have strictly conformed to the Rules prescribed by the Author of the *Interest of Great Britain steadily pursued*.

What Benefit will arise to him from my
Obser-

Observance of them, the Readers (who have now the Assistance of *Dates* and *Circumstances* to form their Opinions upon) must determine. And here I shall chuse to stop; for a while, our ministerial Conduct being brought to that Period of Time wherein *Sweden* having made a Cession of *Bremen* and *Verbden*, the Resentment of the Crown of *Great Britain* against her ceased.

If these Sheets should be continued, as the Author intends they shall, our Change of Behaviour with regard to *Denmark*, and *Muscovy*, who, of fast Friends and Allies, became Enemies deserving our Persecution; and *Sweden*, from an Enemy, a Friend meriting our Protection at a monstrous Expence, shall be the immediate Subject of them.

F I N I S.



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